

HONEST JOHN SHERMAN is traveling through the South in the interest of his "boom" for the nomination by the Republicans in 1888. He is Blaine's most formidable competitor.

We call the attention of the enterprising business men of our town to the communication signed "Property" in our last issue. There is no doubt about the fact that we need a "competing line" here, and if we can get it by building a railroad from this to Gladden's Grove by all means let us get at it.

JOHN S. WISE, of Virginia, is in New York predicting that the greatest stampede known in the history of politics will occur in 1888, and then he says, "Good-bye, Democratic party." But of course there is such a thing as being too wise, with which fact John ought to be in this time perfectly familiar.

There is some talk of the President appointing Morrison to head the Interstate Commission. He certainly could not make a better selection. Besides the appointment would give universal satisfaction. Morrison is an able man, and he is just as honest as he is able. The fact that after his long Congressional career he retires from office positively poor is of itself some proof of his integrity of character.

It is asserted by several Washington correspondents as one of the interesting things about Mrs. Cleveland, the President's wife, that she never gossips, whereupon a number of newspapers remark that it is the highest compliment that has ever been paid her, and forthwith proceed to nominate her for "First Lady of the Land." A compliment is implied of course, but we fail to see that the simple fact that a lady that never gossips can of itself confer on her any unusual distinction. There are plenty of them who habitually steer clear of this iniquity, and it cannot therefore be regarded as a matter of peculiar merit.

Congress and the Blair Bill.
Congress adjourned without passing the Blair educational bill. And there is several other matters of importance which they failed to attend to. It was not the wisest body that ever assembled at Washington by a good deal; its warmest friends, if it has any, won't claim this for it. With the one solitary exception of the inter-State commerce bill it passed no act of any importance; and it may be safely affirmed that even that one would not have been passed but for the universal demand of the country for such a law. The Congress was made up for the most part of time servers. They did not remove the "surplus," nor did they make any effort to remove the ignorance that made its accumulation possible. We need more money and more and better schools about as much as we need anything else in this country. The Blair bill will some day become a law and the sooner the better.

War Prospects.
The European war clouds have been rapidly shifting. It is not France and Germany now so much as Austria and Russia that diplomats are watching. An outbreak of hostilities would give no surprise. For months past Austria has been making vigorous preparations for war. Military stores have been gathered along her frontier in such manner as to indicate unmistakably that she means to invade Rumania. Austria is not, perhaps, anxious for a fight, but she is admonished by the science of king-craft that she cannot sit quietly down and permit such action on the part of her powerful neighbor.

The matter to be feared just now, however, in the event of a European war is that all of the great powers will be inevitably drawn into it. It is pretty well settled that Austria, Germany and Italy have formed an alliance, and Russia may not have such a golden opportunity to extend her dominion at present as she seems to imagine.

Altogether the probabilities would seem to be in favor of a general conflict.

Beecher.
Once again the "Insatiate Archer" claims a shining mark. The great Brooklyn preacher hath "joined the innumerable caravan that moves to the pale realms of shade," and his inimitable eloquence will nevermore charm those who were always so delighted to hear him.

It was not necessary either to agree entirely with his teachings, or to endorse his conduct without reservation in order to admire his character, for Beecher never asked himself in advance what the world would likely think of his opinions. As a theologian he believed that religion had nothing to fear at the hands of truth, and he was therefore at all times in favor of giving the widest possible scope to inquiry. He entered heartily into the scientific spirit of the age, and while others were busy denouncing a philosophy of which they had had no notion at second hand, he was diligently studying its fundamental bearings. He was a teacher as well as a preacher, and to be a teacher he thought it was first necessary to know. But it is an error to say that he could claim imperishable fame. Here he was rigidly original, and will assuredly survive the severest judgment of mankind. In this field the world has produced but one Beecher.

Business in High Places.

It has been time and again asserted, and we believe generally conceded, that the Americans are the most energetic people in the world. The professional idler finds but little sympathy on this side of the Atlantic, because the prevailing sentiment is that every man should live by his own industry. A doctrine universally accepted, too, is that the character of a nation must be reflected by its institutions. It becomes hard, therefore, to understand how the American Congress can be regarded as in any sense a representative body. For systematic time-killing it certainly beats any legislative assembly in the world. It has come to pass that it is impossible to pass more than two or three measures at a session. Even the bills which must always go through as a matter of course are neglected until the very closing hours, and then in the hurry of the moment something is invariably overdone. But if the widespread indignation of the press can be taken as a fair index to the temper of the people, reforms in this matter will be hurriedly inaugurated. Senators and Representatives are allowed a handsome equivalent for their services with a large surplus to uphold the dignity of the office, and it has become necessary to remind them that they are public servants after as well as during the election. If they can't do the work for the money they should stand aside and make room for better men.

It Won't Pass.

Brother Watterson and Brother Dawson appear to be having a good deal of fun.—*Atlanta Constitution.*
Who is Brother Dawson, anyway? And how does he get his living? There was once a very clever fellow named Dawson who edited the Albany Evening Journal, but he was reported dead some time ago.—*N. Y. Sun.*
This is a piece of silly flippancy. The editor of the Charleston News and Courier, member of the National Democratic Committee from South Carolina, distinguished in literature as well as in politics, needs no introduction to the American public. Ill-informed journalists, or those who, being well informed, affect to be ignorant on such a subject, pay a very poor compliment to their own good sense or to the intelligence of their readers.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The foregoing reminds us of a little story that was widely published only a few years ago. A ship that carried a number of lady passengers was sinking in sight of land. The men, with one notable exception, were working with superb gallantry to secure the safety of their weaker companions. The solitary man, with idle hands, when there was so much to do, becoming at last overpowered with a sense of his own individual peril, yelled out, "Every fellow for himself," leaped into the sea and swam ashore. Parties present, who happened to know this heroic swimmer gave his name as Chas. A. Dana. He gets his living by editing the Sun. He has not yet been reported dead that we know of, but he has been fast asleep now for more than four years. In fact ever since his escape from the ship. The South Carolina editor will not be much disturbed by the incoherent mutterings of the unfortunate slumberer. He will be allowed to finish his nap.

The Public Schools.
Our public school system is being discussed in several of our exchanges. It is generally agreed that the school term is not long enough, and it is proposed to remedy this evil by reducing the salary of the teachers—a policy which we have no hesitation in pronouncing suicidal. The moment that salaries are reduced to any considerable extent the best and most efficient teachers will abandon the profession. Their places may be filled, indeed, but it will be by far inferior men, and what we gain in the quantity we would certainly lose in the quality of teaching.

One sure effect of the change will be to recall that venerable institution of the past, the "old school teacher," the man whom Charles Dickens described as having failed at everything else—we will have schools in name only.

The proper remedy, as we conceive it, is an easy one. If the patrons of the schools, who are abundantly able to do so, will supplement the public school fund with small subscriptions and pay them promptly the schools may be kept open ten months in the year. It is a remedy, too, which is within the easy reach of every school district that cares anything about the subject of education. The objection to this plan is that the people heretofore have not resorted to it, and there is some force in the objection. But we believe that the plan should be urged upon the people. Let the law be so amended as to allow the county boards to distribute the public school fund among the several school districts in proportion to the amount subscribed by the several districts according to their ability, etc. This method, we believe, would stimulate exertion in the right direction. The State would thus put itself in the attitude of helping those who manifest a willingness to help themselves.

The Court and the Subsequent Lyncher.
At the present term of the Court of General Sessions for Edgefield county the trial of the Culbreath lynchers will be moved. The Attorney-General is present, we understand, to assist in the prosecution, and it is sincerely to be wished that no further indulgence will be granted to the defence.

men before the law, and we deny that question of "respectabilities" is involved in the issue. The crime of which the defendants are accused, and of which there is the strongest reason to believe a portion of them at least guilty, is one of the basest that is known to the criminal code. Indeed, the manner in which these "most respectable citizens of Edgefield" murdered the defenceless Culbreath is the last and most cruel refinement upon the barbarous methods of the pagan ages. They have forfeited all claims to "respectability," and as they murdered without mercy they are entitled to no clemency. The blood of the murdered Culbreath still cries in vain from the barren sands of Edgefield county, and his piteous cries for mercy still ring in the ears of a world that has some attachment left for the principles of justice. In the name of thousands of citizens of this State who still have some faith in the integrity of the judiciary, and the supremacy of the law, we demand the trial of these men as are guilty and their prompt and speedy execution.

No Exemption in the Policy.

It was told of a Western attorney who had a very hard case to defend a few years ago that he requested the Court to charge that "it is better that ninety and nine guilty men should escape than that one innocent man should suffer." This did not strike the presiding judge as a sound legal proposition, but making as near an approach to it as the exigencies of the case would permit, he proceeded to charge the jury that the ninety and nine guilty men had already escaped. And he was right. At any rate there is no use in forgetting that innocent men, as a class, are just about as much interested in having the guilty punished as they are in enjoying the right to run at large themselves.

The chief end of government is the administration of justice. The chief instrument in the administration of justice is the jury. If this branch of the Court be intelligent and incorruptible all is well; if not, it is only a question of time when the law itself will be brought into disrepute.

But the complaint is made from all quarters—from perhaps every State in the Union. We have heard that the best citizens, the men of real intelligence and character, are not drawn to serve on the jury. The following from the New York Star presents one phase of the difficulty:
Says Judge Barrett shortly to one of these:
"What are the functions of a jury?"
"To sit in Court until lunch time, and after lunch to obey the Court."
All in imperfect English. The foreigner was excused.
Says Judge Barrett to another:
"What are the functions of a jury?"
"The jury is the facts, and the Judge is the law."
"Good. Explain further."
"The jury settles the case, and the Judge gets the costs."
This is in Archaic Hungarian. The Magyar is allowed to live down.
The fact is that the Livingston, the Hamiltons, the Jays, the Fishes, the Ruthers, the Rindlanders and other American gentlemen are no part of our jury system. Their convictions are so strong, their intelligence too refined, their aims too valuable, their occupations too agreeable for the General Sessions or the Oyer and Terminer.

And so the camels hump up town, and remain at goats for our jurors. If it were not so undemocratic and peevish, the Star would wish that this country were not so free and enlightened and popular that all the dampfools of Europe see fit to swarm over and settle in our midst.

The intelligent citizen who has any thought for the public welfare should not evade jury duty. From this service the law should exempt no one and only one class of men, to wit, those who are too aged and infirm to do the work. If error is to be committed let it be on the safe side.

Gen. Lee on the New South.

Gen. Stephen D. Lee, president of the Mississippi Agricultural College, in a recent address before the students that institution, touched upon the New South, its possibilities, etc.:
Rough experiments made here at your College and around it, and in half the counties in Mississippi, show that our worn cotton lands are good grass lands; and with the use of cotton seed, we can make a pound of butter, of beef and a gallon of milk, for one-third less than can be made on the high-priced lands at the North and West; that our stockman can, and will supply the Southern markets with butter and beef, but that we can even compete in the Northern markets by virtue of this advantage; that the day is near at hand when our Leazes and Benards hay commands a monopoly in iron, coal, cotton, St. Louis and Cincinnati, than Northern hay, by virtue of their increased nutritive value. Therefore, that in the agricultural field, the South has the advantage equally with iron, timber and manufacturing interests.

The South has hitherto been cramped by her peculiar institution—slavery—it has been a mill-stone around her neck. Slavery confined, not only to agriculture, but to one crop—cotton—then came the war, poverty, reconstruction, adjustment.
Now, untrammelled, she has changed conditions—newly discovered advantages which have suddenly given the South the lead, pointing almost to a monopoly in iron, coal, minerals, manufacturing, lumber, agriculture—the same conditions which has made the North so rich.
These new conditions give the South her long wanted opportunity. Our future possibilities are revolutionizing all the industries in the United States. Young gentlemen, you are fortunate in living at such a time—in arriving at manhood under such opportune circumstances.
Better than all—the South is ripe for the change. The era of good feeling exists. The bad blood of the greatest of wars is a thing of the past. The South is organized and ready. Has her State governments, her splendid system of schools and churches—has political organization, as well as commercial—the railroads are ready to do their parts; there is also an ominous shifting of population.
Young gentlemen, Southern possibilities are astonishing the world and

are being fully recognized. Capitalists see it, railroads see it, all manufacturers see it, all wide-awake people see it. At last the tide of immigration and capital has turned Southward and every day is increasing in force and volume. Newspapers tell us of activity in real estate, of parties, of capitalists, examining the South. The revolution is not spasmodic—it is following natural and irresistible laws. It is not optional with us, whether we want it or not—it is coming any way, we must prepare for it.

Taxing the People to Build Railroads.

It is the part of wisdom to see dangers and guard against them. This is eminently true of the functions of the statesman.
The study of the proper sphere of government affords exercise for the highest faculties; and without undertaking to define what we conceive to be, we will simply remark, as pertinent to our present discussion, that there are certain very essential rights of the citizen which are and forever must remain beyond the sphere of governmental control. The "right of property," which is defined as one of the primary rights of the citizen. The right to enjoy the fruits of one's own industry is clearly one which no government has any right to trench upon. So much of the earnings of each citizen as shall constitute his ratable share towards the support of the Government in its proper sphere may be taken, but when any government undertakes to do more than this, either directly or indirectly, it commits a crime against its subjects and against its own existence, which sooner or later must tell. When the industrious citizen sees his earnings taken for this, that or the other purpose; when he sees them voted away to the support of questionable enterprises by the idle, the vicious and the corrupt, he naturally asks himself the question, "Why should I be industrious?" And this is the great, unanswerable objection to all interference with the right of private property, that it tends to paralyze all individual effort.

In this day of the mad rush of democracy towards the principle that "the majority can do no wrong," it may not be out of place to put forward the modest inquiry, "Hath the majority not already gone wrong?" And when we come down to the inquiry, by what right the majority in any given community, township or municipality votes a tax upon the minority to build a railroad for some private corporation, we have reached a concrete issue upon which we can try conclusions. If it be the duty of the government to protect the citizen in the enjoyment of his personal acquisitions—the fruits of his industry—then it is folly to ask whether it is performing this duty when it turns the power to the mercy of a majority, sometimes ignorant, sometimes vicious, sometimes corrupt.

The certainty of the enjoyment of one's private acquisitions and of the right to transmit one's property to posterity is the motive that has inspired all the industry and progress of mankind. It is one of the prime factors in the progress of the race. To destroy this motive or abridge this right is a crime against civilization.
We believe in the principle of co-operation voluntarily entered into. We believe in building railroads and factories and exempting them from taxation for a limited period of time, but we do not believe in the right of one man to vote away the property of another. It is an unjustifiable and dangerous use of the taxing power, and one which no government which understands its duty will permit.

Hill's Hepatic Panacea
Is the very best remedy ever offered for the cure of Constipation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache. Prescribed by all the leading physicians as the greatest family medicine.
Gentle and effective in its action, pleasant to take, does not purge or grip. Never failing to give the most delicate females.
One trial will convince. If not benefited money will be refunded. Only 50 cents a bottle.
McMaster, Brice & Ketchin.

Spring and Summer Blues.
Can't you get? Have you no appetite? Try a bottle of Westmoreland's Calissaya Tonic. It will give an appetite and cure your digestion.
EASLEY, June 25, 1887.
I can add my testimony to the many others already offered, as to the invaluable virtue of "Westmoreland's Calissaya Tonic." During the opening of spring I was very weak, scarcely able to walk half a mile without resting, and after using one bottle of the Tonic my strength increased, and my appetite improved, until I can walk four miles an hour and eat as many beans, etc., as any ordinary man.
A. M. FOLGER, Postmaster.

SALE AND FEED STABLES.
We have on hand a lot of good work Horses and a few good, smooth young Mares. Also, a lot of well-broke Farm Mules, all of which we offer to the public at prices that will

SUIT THE TIMES.
Call and see us before buying, and see if we are not pricing them right.

A. WILLIFORD & SON,
WINNSBORO, S. C.

PETERKIN COTTON SEED.
I HAVE A LOT OF PURE PETERKIN COTTON SEED (I expect the purest in the country) that will sell at thirty cents per bushel, and I will exchange one bushel for two bushels of any other seed. It is certainly the best cotton I have ever seen, has yielded for me forty per cent. of lint cotton.
J. K. DAVIS,
Monticello, N. C., February 1, 1887.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight adulterated or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 105 Wall St., N. Y.

Who Gains By It?

APPEAL TO THE STRONGEST
I, sentiment you know in asking to try my tailor-made suits and my low prices. It's to your own interest. You will be gainers by it in the satisfaction of long wear and the security of your guarantee. It's beyond the ability of an expert in cloth to know what is in it by looking at it. Only one of long experience in the work knows how to ferris out whether the clothing is carefully made. You may be a judge or may not. I take both risks from your shoulders.
It's the fairest bargain I know—to make you sure of the quality and the work; tell you plainly what sort it is, and make you waste in trading here and there.
Can you fare as well as that anywhere? Could I do it? I did not have confidence in the manufacturers that make these tailor-made garments. You shoot wide of the mark and miss getting the best for your money if you buy without seeing my beautiful stock of clothing, and what it sells at.

TO THE MOTHERS.
Do not neglect this opportunity. I have received a quantity of knee pants suits from four years to eleven years, and they will go at a price that will astonish you; at first you will have hard work to keep from buying them. I will not name the price here, but prefer you should call and see these suits and learn the price. This is the best opportunity you will have this season to secure a bargain for a mere trifle. No such bargains ever offered in this city before. These suits are well made and cut in the latest style. Now, don't wait until the last moment and expect to get your choice. If you do you will miss it, for these suits will go with a rush. When you are here ask to see the DEEREMON and DEAN Suits, the latest novelties in boys' suits.

HATS.
You will find the latest styles. The YEOMAN and the DUNLAP BLOCK are among the novelties in this line. Just received a line of silk hats—Broadway style. I am the agent for the celebrated Dunlap Silk and Shift Hats.

SHOES.
This line of goods must be seen to be appreciated. All the leading styles of fine gentlemen's shoes can be found here. The Wankenshup and Broadway styles are the favorites. Call and see this magnificent stock of Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, etc., before you purchase elsewhere. You will save time and money by trading here. Respectfully,
M. L. KINARD,
COLUMBIA, S. C.

1876. THE 1887.
OLD RELIABLE.
I have in stock the best assortment of Pure Imported and Domestic Liquors in Fairfield County. My friends and the public are very respectfully requested to call and see for themselves. Goods sold warranted as represented or

MONEY REFUNDED!
I have in stock everything in my line, from the best Imported Champagne and Brandy, to common Plantation Whisky.

Unheard of Prices.
We are now offering bargains in all lines.

BLANKETS.
Call and examine our stock of BLANKETS. They are to be

CLOSED OUT,
and it will pay to call and price them.

ADVERTISERS
can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of advertising in American papers by addressing

Geo. P. Rowell & Co.,
Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
10 Spruce St., New York.
Send 10c for 100-Page Pamphlet.

Established 1844.
THE NEWS AND HERALD.
PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
The only paper published in the County.

TERMS:
Tri-Weekly, - - \$3.00 in advance.
Weekly, - - - - 1.50 " "

Subscribe for your County Paper. It gives you all the information concerning affairs in which you have an interest, and you will be apt to concede its worth upon trial.

SAMPLE COPY SENT ON APPLICATION.

JOB DEPARTMENT.
Having increased the force of our Job Department, we are now prepared to execute all kinds of job work neatly, upon the shortest notice, and at the lowest possible figure. We will gladly furnish price-list on application, and guarantee that you will find the same as low, if not lower, than any other establishment of the kind in the State. Send in your orders.

CLOSING OUT SALE.

LADIES' COVERINGS.

On and after this date we will offer our entire stock of Ladies' New Markets, Russian Circulars, Short Wraps, Jackets, etc.,

AT COST.
You will find an elegant lot of these goods at

Unheard of Prices.

BLANKETS.
Call and examine our stock of BLANKETS. They are to be

CLOSED OUT,
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Geo. P. Rowell & Co.,
Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
10 Spruce St., New York.
Send 10c for 100-Page Pamphlet.

SOMETHING
-To Put On and Where to Find It-
Q. D. WILLIFORD & CO.
ARE DAILY RECEIVING THEIR
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
-THEY WILL HAVE A-
GRAND OPENING
-IN A FEW DAYS-
WATCH THIS SPACE AND THEY WILL LET YOU HEAR FROM THEM SOON.

NEW ARRIVALS.
Sugars, different brands, Kice, different grades, Hecker's Oatmeal and Farina, Hecker's Fine Flour and Buckwheat, Prunes, Raisins and Currants, Canned Goods of every kind, Mackerel and Codfish, New Orleans Syrups, Meal, Bacon and Lard.
JUST RECEIVED.
NEW CROP GARDEN SEEDS, with many other goods, all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash only at
S. S. WOLFE'S.

MEAT CHOPPERS.
For Chopping Sausage Meat, Mince Meat, Hamburg Steak, Beef, Tea, Hash, Hoghead Cheese, Tripe, Codfish, Chicken Salad, pulverizing Crackers, mashing Potatoes, etc., Enterprise Coffee Mills, Wood Pulp Water Falls, warranted not to swell or shrink, and will not taint water or milk. Victor Flour Sifters, Clothes Hampers, Fire Dogs, Trunks and Showers, and many other novelties for the convenience of housekeeping.

ENTERPRISE

STOVES.
Clean and good Stoves. Repairs for stoves on hand or obtained at short notice. Fire Backs, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Grates, \$1.00 to \$1.25, etc.
Another lot of Corn Poppers.
A 3-String Velvet Hair Broom for 25c. Spokes, Rims, Hubs, Poles, Shafts, Neck Yokes, Etc.

WINNSBORO HOTEL.
MRS. E. J. BOSWELL, Proprietress.
A. A. HENDERSON, Manager.

NELSON'S HOTEL.
NEAR TO BUSINESS PART OF CITY.
Hot and Cold Baths free to guests. Situation quiet.

FARMERS,
TAKE NOTICE!
I AM ready to renew subscriptions to the "SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR AND DIXIE FARMER," or take new subscriptions.

ARBUCKLE'S COFFEE WRAPPERS.
1 Premium, - \$1.00.00
2 Premiums, - \$500.00 each
5 Premiums, - \$250.00 " "
25 Premiums, - \$100.00 " "
100 Premiums, - \$50.00 " "
200 Premiums, - \$20.00 " "
1,000 Premiums, - \$10.00 " "

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THE WINNSBORO BAR.
H. A. GAILLARD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
WINNSBORO, S. C.

A. S. DOUGLASS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
No. 6 Law Range,
WINNSBORO, S. C.

OSMUND W. BUCHANAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
No. 7 Law Range,
WINNSBORO, S. C.

W. L. McDONALD,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
WINNSBORO, S. C.

H. N. OBEAR, W. C. RHOE,
OBEAR & RHOE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Nos. 7 and 9 East Washington St.,
WINNSBORO, S. C.

J. E. McDONALD, C. A. DOUGLASS,
Solicitor Sixth Circuit.

McDONALD & DOUGLASS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Nos. 3 and 4 Law Range,
WINNSBORO, S. C.

RAGSDALE & RAGSDALE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
No. 2 Law Range,
WINNSBORO, S. C.

JAS. GLENN McCANTS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
WINNSBORO, S. C.

RAILROAD ELECTION.
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD,
OFFICE OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

A MAJORITY OF THE OWNERS OF Real Estate in Gladden's Grove and Wateree Townships having filed their written applications separately in this office, asking that the question of "Subscription" or "No Subscription" to the capital stock of the Chester & Camden Railroad Company be submitted to the qualified electors of said townships, under the provisions of the Act to charter said Railroad Company, and Act amended the same; and the County Commission having by resolution decided to submit said question to the qualified electors of the said townships, respectively, the time and place at which the same shall be held and the conditions which the proposed subscription made and the amount of said subscription.

Now, therefore, it is ordered, That elections be held on the FIFTH DAY OF APRIL, 1887, from 7 o'clock, a. m. to 10 o'clock, p. m., at Hall's Store in Gladden's Grove Township, and at the Store for Wateree Township, to determine whether the proposed subscription be made as follows: For Gladden's Grove Township the sum of \$16,000, and for Wateree Township the sum of \$8,500, in which elections the ballots shall have written or printed thereon either the word "Subscription" or the words "No Subscription." In case a majority of ballots cast at such election in either of said townships shall have written or printed thereon "Subscription," then the proposed subscription for such Township shall be made subject to the following conditions:

That the funds which may be realized from said bonds be expended in the construction of said Railroad from the Chester County line by the most practicable route through the said Gladden's Grove Township between the residences of James A. McCrorey, Sr., and Dr. Ira S. Scott, Sr., in direction of Wateree Creek, and through Wateree Township, from Wateree Creek by the most practicable route to the Kershaw line, under the following conditions and limitations, to-wit: No part of the proceeds of said bonds to be utilized or expended until the said Railroad shall have been entirely constructed and completed through the said Townships in the direction indicated above, and trains of cars shall be placed thereon for the purposes of transportation. That upon the completion of this condition by said Railroad Company, the said bonds, or the proceeds thereof, be turned over to the proper authorities of said Railroad Company, or their assigns.

James J. McNeill, Richard W. Featherston and Daniel Hall, Jr., are hereby appointed managers to be held and conduct the election for Wateree Township, and John D. Harrison, David W. Thiel and Robert L. Lewis are appointed to hold and conduct the election for Gladden's Grove Township.

J. TURNER STEWART,
Chm. Blk. Co. Com.
Notary.

THEIVES
THEIVES AND THE DETECTIVE
Collected from his Private Residences, with their names and addresses, by the THEIVES AND THE DETECTIVE. Sold only by our agents. Many agents and stores for Wateree Township, and a special agent has been sent for two weeks. It will be found a most valuable and profitable acquisition for every household. Sent by mail for 25 cents. Address: G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, New York.